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PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message and the Reports of the Departments.

Proposed Ship Canal Between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.

Important Order in Regard to the Observance of the Sabbath.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1861. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND DEPARTMENT RE

Assuming that there will be a quorum present in each House to morrow, it is not probable that the President will communicate his Message before one o'clock, owing to the necessary preliminaries attending the commence-

aent of a session of Congress.

The reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Interior and of the Postmaster General will accompany the Message. That of the Secretary of the Treasury wil not be sent in until Tuesday or Wednesday.

As no advance copies of the President's Message have been transmitted hence it will be telegraphed.

PROPOSED SHIP CANAL BETWEEN LAKE ERIE AND

Parties are now here representing large European and American interests urging upon government the necessity of constructing a ship canal between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. They look to the wealthy State of New York to widen and deepen its great canal, and to the State of Illinois to enlarge its canal, so that vessels may be ladened, according to their theory, sine months of the year on the Mississippi and discharged on the Hudson. It is asserted that by the time the canal could be completed, should the government enter at once upon the project the productions of the West would swell vastly beyond their present dimensions, and give to the country great resources for an exchange of products for the staples and manufactures of Europe

IMPORTANT ORDER IN REGARD TO THE OBSERVANCE The following general order was first published to-day, although dated the 27th ult. It has been delayed in the

government printing establishment for the want of some force in the management of business:—

force in the management of business:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 48.

HEADQUARTHER ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1861.

The Sunday morning company inspections prescribed by article thirty, Revised Army Regulations, will hereafter be made at eight o'clock A. M. Congress having by law provided for the employment of chaplains for the army, it was no doubt designed, and the General commanding directs, that no officer place obstacles in the way of a proper exercise of the functions of their offices. It is therefore ordered that in future the Sunday morning services will commence at eleven o'clock, unless manifest military reasons prevent. Commanding officers will see that all persons connected with their commands, when not enguard or other important duty requiring their constant attention, have the opportunity afforded them of attending divine service.

The second article of war carnestly recommends all officers and soldiers diigently to attend divine service, and attaches a penalty for irrevent behavior while at the place of worship.

Chauligins will at all times be permitted to visit the

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC. The steamer Reliance came up to the Navy Yard late this afternoon. Acting Master Hannum reports that at half-past seven this morning all the rebel batteries at Shipforty rounds were fired, but only one took effect, cutting down by the run. The wind was fair at the time, but the tide being on the ebb was She passed the batteries without further damage, and Maryland shore replied to those of the rebels, and a brisk enemy's shells were observed to burst about half a mile Reliance went down part of the way to ascertain what range the firing had ceased. The name of the schooner

The Jacob Bell. Lieutenant McCrea commanding, lef join the flotilla. The Bell was damaged some weeks ago by collision with the Island Belle. She has been thoroughly repaired and refitted. The Yankee is rapidly

LETTER FROM GEORGE D. PRENTICE. A letter has been received here from George D. Prot tice, Esc., dated New York, November 26, 1861, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louis ville Journal, censuring the speech made by Sccretary ney in honor of Mr. Prentice. The entire article in the

the committee have made, their hotel and other bills of expense. Some interesting items of economy might turn men.—we await your coming.

The latter will undoubtedly be called for by resoluexpense. Some interesting items of economy might turn up. The latter will undoubtedly be called for by resolu-

Ladislas Ujhazi, ex-Governor of Comorn, Hungary, re-cently appointed United States Consul to Ancona, Italy, caves Washington for his destination to-morrow. His friends gave him a farewell supper this evening.

APPROPRIATE DISPOSAL OF REBEL PORTRAITS. The portrait of ex-President John Tyler, rebel, and the which were ordered in July last by Vice President Ham. lin and Speaker Grow to be removed from the rotunda of the Capitol and from the Speaker's room of the House, have turned up among the fossil remains of traitorous and venomeus reptiles and bad animals in the Smithse nian Institute. Highly appropriate.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL PICKETS. n a week past the rebel pickets have made the appearance at Vienna, which is five miles beyond Lewins-ville, and also at Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court House. They show no disposition to attack our men. They appear at these points during the day and retire at night

pickets surprised by the appearance of a party of rebel cavairy, while he was engaged on Saturday afternoon at a house a mile and a half beyond Lewinsville, near the Lees-burg turnpike. Captain Mott, however, escaped, without

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BANKS. General Banks, accompanied by one of his staff, left at noon to day for his headquarters at Darnestown. His conveyance was a plain covered wagon, frawn by four mules, with a common but substantial barness on each

FIRING ON UNION PICKETS. Last night and Friday night shots were fired at our pickets by some one or two persons at Bladensburg. The villains will not long escape the vigilance of our troops in that locality.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ral Price-Kansas to be Made a Field of Operations-Depredations of the Re-

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 29, 1861. that Ben. McCulloch's forces had marched for Arkansas

having passed Pond Spring.

At the latest accounts the rebels under General Price were still moving northward.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PRICE. SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30, 1861.

force in the management of business:—

GENERAL GENERAL—NO. 48.

HEADQULARRESS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG.

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Claspiains will not a future be required to appear at eviews on important produced the command of the The following is a proclamation from General Price, is sued at Neosho, but bearing no date :with insufficient ciothing, with the cold, wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering and a stone for a pillow, glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some parithenoblest devotion known among men on earth to the cause of your cointry and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost on the batt e field three have been lost by disease induced by privation and toil. During all these trials we have murmured not. We offered all we had on earth at the altar of our common country, our own beloved Missouri, and we only now ask our fellow citizens, our brethren, to come to us and thelp to wear what we have gained—to win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and oppressor. Come to us, brave sons of Missouri, rally to our standard. I must have fifty thousand men. I call upon you in the name of your country for fifty thousand men. Do you stay at home to take care of us and your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successive battles. Bo you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance be given up to the Hessian and the Jayhawker. I cannot, I will not, attribute such motives to you, my countrymen. But where are our Southern rights friends? We must drive the oppressor from our land. I must have fifty thousand men. Now is the crissed your fate—now is the golden opportunity to save the State—now is the golden opportunity to save the State—now is the first hearts by "hope deferred." They begin to inquire, where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have in the main fought the battles for the protection of your property, and when they ask, where are the men for whom we are fighting how shall I, how can I, explain? Citizens of Missouri, call upon you, by every consideration of interest, by every de

the Journal, censuring the speech made by Secretary Cameron at the dinner party lately given by Colonel Forney in honor of Mr. Prentice. The entire article in the Journal was a misrepresentation of the speech, such by Some person without the knowledge of Mr. Prentice. Secretary Cameron's opinions upon the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Generals Butter and Sherman, and it is understood that they will be relevated in his annual report to the President. DIFFICULTY OF TRANSPORTING HEAVY GUNS, The Ordance Department of the Navy mide considerable difficulty in getting transportation for the heavy guns from point to point, and among other agents who have declined to assist the government in this matter are 1.4 N. Briggs, of the Swift Sure line.

The PRIVATERE SUMTER.

The latest official intelligence concerning the whereabouts of the privaters some ir so from the Consul as Paramaribo, in a letter dated October 17. He had been informed that she was near or on an island about thirty miles to the windward of Curscos, and the crew cruising about in their boats.

ARMY NOVEMENTS.

The headquarters of the Third regiment of artillery are ordered to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. Colonel Yates takes command of the regiment.

First Licetanant Lawrence Kip, Adjutant of the regiment, has been offered the position of Chief Aid de-Camp to General Summer. Liceturant Kip has just returned off Cameral Keyes in the Indian wars, and afterwards with Reynolds' (formerly Braggie), battery.

The headquarters of the Fourth artillery are ordered to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. Colonel Summer. Liceturant Kip has just returned off Cameral Keyes in the Indian wars, and afterwards with Reynolds' (formerly Braggie), battery.

The headquarters of the Fourth artillery are ordered to Fort Washington, Colonel Merchant commanding.

Lieutenant Lives, Topographical Engineer, recently on duty in California, has sent in his resignation for the staff of General Keyes in the Indian wars, and afterwards with Reynolds' (formerly Bra

A scout who has followed the army of the rebels since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebels some 15,000 strong, moving north in three divisions. The right wing, 6,000 strong, command-ed by General McBridge, resting on Stockton, Cedar county. The left wing held position near Nevada, Vernon county, under command of Gen. Rains, with 4,000 men-Gen. Price, with 5,000 men, commanded the centre, and was near Monthallo, Vernon county. was near Montibello, Vernon county.

These figures were obtained from the Quartern the rebel force by our scouts.

General Price's intention is to march into Kar make that State the field of his operations. His spice report to him that General Lane is at Fort Scott, with 5,000 men. Price will evade the latter and pass into

Kansas, at or near Butler, Bates county. The march wrs taken up on the 26th ult. Colonel Clarkson, commanding the rear of the rebo army, left Greenfield on Sunday last.

General Price issued an order to McCulloch to follow him, which the latter disregarded, and is now moving towards Arkansas to go into winter quarters.

The rebels are thinly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband and seek their homes.

ing open stores and houses, and helping themselves to what they could find. Freeman himself is reported in

Mujor Boren with 1,000 cavalry left here yesterday, with a view of getting South of Freeman and cutting off

The weather is exceedingly fresh. On Friday we had a

Parties from the West say that the country between Lexington is almost descrited, the men having gone to join Price, or attaching themselves to the various com-mands of his officers throughout that region. Jennison's men are in Jackson county devastating the

country, and various parties of armed rebels have gone into that section with the avowed purpose of driving them out. the river counties, and will doubtless induce large num

bers to join the rebel army. My informants say that for a distance of sixty miles, which was travelled yesterday and to-day, they met only one man on the road.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE.

Her Arrival at Southampton, England The Burning of the Ship Harvey Birch-Sketches of the Nashville, Harvey

Birch and Captain Pegram, &c.,

We have already published the news, by the arrival of the steamship City of Baltimore off Cape Race, that the rebel steamer Nashville had arrived at Southampton, England, on the 21st of Nevember, having on board the captain and crew of the American ship Harvey Birch, which vessel the Nashville fell in with on the while at sea, and burned to the water's edge, remaining hy to see her cowardly work was properly exe-cuted. Captain Nelson, of the Harvey Eirch, and the crew, were taken on board the steamer and all of them, with the exception of the captain, were placed in irons until they arrived in England, when they were permitted to go at large. The probable reason of the burning of the Harvey Birch is that she was in balast, and consequently hardly worth running the risk of

sending her with a prize crew to some Southern port. The Nashville will, it is stated, remain at Southampton to refit, when she will no doubt again take to the ocean in search of merchantmen, or attempt to run the blockade with an assorted cargo. As everything relating to the movements of the rebel vessels is watched closely by the public, we append a sketch of the Nashville, Harvey

THE STEAMER NASHVILLE. The name of the steamer Nashville has become as fa-miliar to the public as that of the Sunter, on account of his views as the time when it was stated she had run the blockade at the blockade a despatched in pursuit of the Nashville; but, as it after- forms us that the report of the S cretary of War is comtheir presence. Her next appearance was her arrival at Bernuda, West Indies, on the morning of October 30, she having run the blockade at Charleston Upon her arrival at Bermuda Captain Pegram applied to the local authorities for a supply of coal; but they declined to furnish it, and the Nashville was obliged to go to the harbor of St. George's where she obtained a supply from private sources, and miled for England. While at the West Indies she kept he future movements a strict secret. It was thought that She had on board one or more rebel agents or commis-

burned at sea on the 19th uit. The Nashville was formerly used as a packet between this city and Charleston, and belonged to Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s line of steamers. She was seized by the rebels and converted into a vessel-of-war, although Captain Pegram, according to the account of Captain Nelson, of the Harvey Birch, states that he holds no commission from the rebel government, and insists also that the ves sel is not a privateer. She was built in this city in the

sioners, but it proved not to be the case. She arrived at

Southampton on the 21st of November, having on board

the officer and crew of the ship Harvey Birch, which she

SKETCH OF CAPTAIN PEGRAM.

Captain Robert B. Pegram, commander of the rebe teamer Nashville was formerly attached to the United He was born in Virginia, and appointed from that State. His original entry into the navy was in the mouth of February, 1829. His total sea service was about seventeen years—on shore about eight years, and the balance of his time was unemployed. He was in the navy nearly thirty-two years. He has been lately engaged on the coast survey. He, too, like Hollins and others, turned long period at the breaking out of the present rebellion. respect of the public at large and of his fellow officers, cool courage. He had rendered himself popular by his guay waters, in connection with the Japan expedition of the British Admiralty, and a handsome sword from his

Up to the present time he has done nothing to bring the affair at Sewall's Point, where he commanded the gun Pegram is not alone in the rebel service; he has relatives graduate of West Point, and for a long time in the service of the United States, holds now the position of a colone in the rebel army, and in the late engagement at Laurei

THE SHIP BARVEY BIRCH. The Harvey Birch was a ship of nearly 1,500 tons bur then, drawing twenty-two feet of water. She was built She was one hundred and ninety-six feet long, forty feet wide and twenty feet deep. She was a fine vessel rating Al, and copper and iron fastened throughout. She was metalled in May, 1859, and was surveyed in this city in February, 1860. She sailed from New York on the 19th of September for Havre, and was bound back, in ballast when she was burned. Her value is estimated now by the Board of Underwriters at \$75,000, although she cost to build \$102,000. She was owned by Messrs. J was formerly engaged in the trade between this port and

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1, 1961.

FORTHESS MONROE, Dec. 1, 1861. the South.
The S. R. Spaulding had arrived from Hatterns. She reports that appears rebaj gunbosis were seen in a neigh, poring injet.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The President's Message—The Reports from the Departments-What Will Congress Have to Do?

To-day being the first Monday in December, the Con gress of the United States meets in the Capitol at Washington. There will not be the usual delay and difficulty zing, for at the special session which met in July last all those preliminaries were disposed of and the Presidency of the Senate will of course be exer-cised by Vice President Hamlin, who is, by the constitu-tion, a colicia President of the Senate. The first business tion directing the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two houses of Congress are in session and

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. customary report of such joint committee is the they have waited upon the President of the United States, and have been requested by him to inform their respective houses that he will send to them at a certain time a message. This is presented by his private secre-tary, and is immediately read in both houses. We have no definite information as to whether the Message and accompanying documents will be presented to-day, bu

Of course it is impossible for us to give at this time a synopsis of this State document, which will be looked for and read throughout the country with the greatest in terest. We expect to be able to publish it in full in one of our evening editions to-day. We may safely assume, bowever, that Mr. Lincoln will take in it the same view of our internal difficulties special session. That is, he will adhere to his determina fice, but at the same time to preserve inviolate, so far as system of government as established by its founders. ing made, by radical fanatical men, to cause him to devicharacter for honesty and firmness is the highest evi-

As to our foreign relations, there will be great anxiety to the tripartite expedition against Mexico, and also in by the San Jacinto, and the arrest and taking there On the latter subject there can be but little doubt as to the views of the administration; but in regard to the former we have no facts from which to form any definite opinion prominent points of discussion in the Message. Besides these—the conduct of the war, and the questions of Mexico and the right of search-we do not suppose that the Message will be extended at any length to other subjects of minor consideration, or that it will recommend any general legislation beyond what is connected with the carrying on of the government

the government stocks which are deposited as security REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. for its redemption, a currency which is in effect a govern The strongest interest is manifested in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of War, which is to be sent in with bank notes affoat. With regard to the public debt, Mr There are now 600,000 Union troops under arms, and the ful estimates, as much depends on the duration of the management, subsistence and practical direction of this immense army imposes a tremendous responsibility on crease, as the country is getting a pretty complete supply of material of war and military equipments.

Neither should we be at all surprised if Mr. Chas is this the case in view of the deficate question that arises every day, and that must be settled on some uniform basis-that is, what is to be done with the slaves that bank, which is now, more than ever, a national necescome under our control? It has been represented that sny. It is time that all the absurd objections to an Secretary Cameron gave his unqualified assent and approstitution which would establish a uniform currency all bation to the views expressed by Colonel John Cochrane in his speech to his regiment some weeks ago, in which over the United States, and guard the people from being victimized by the worthless notes of wiid cat banks were he advocated the propriety of making a war against exploded. The banks in all the great centres of finance such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., would sus slavery, and not only continuing the slaves of rebels. but also arming them, and using them as national soldiers. We contended at the time that Secretain no injury from the existence of a national bank, for their circulation is regarded as of little account in the tary Cameron could not possibly go so far in way of profit, they being realiy nothing more than banks closing up of the thousands of swindling banking institutions all over the Middle and Western States, whose usual plan is to flood the country with their notes, then depreciate their worth, and have them bought in at fifty pleted. It is a carefully written document and bights creditable to Secretary Cameron. It gives a detailed view of the army, showing that we have at the present the public at large it would be of incalculable service ime over six hundred thousand troops in the service, and as for political effect in controlling elections, that i and reints with considerable force to the fact that, not all the simple balderdash of demagogues; it would no have so much as a railroad company like the New York short a time, it is splendidly appointed and in fine condi-Central. And who would think of suppressing a railrene tion for the field, and, what is better, that the disposition charter because the wealth and power of the compan of the people in every loyal State is to rush to arms it might be used in political questions? If the Secretary of the Freasury recommend the creation of a national bank verwhelming numbers. Secretary Cameron defines his position on the slavery question. He says dis-tinctly that every agency employed by the rebels we presume that Congress will pass a law to carry ou In connection with the war, there will also be notice on the part of Congress to put the Northern and lake be immediately torned against them; that contrabance

That the government of the United States has no cor

and every many process and resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and that the Hon John J. Crittenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States and our representative.

coasts in a perfect state of defence. Competent engineers negroes should be put to work on fortifications, constructhave been or are to be sent to examine and report upo ing bridges, engaged as hostlers, wagoners, horseshoers, &c., &c., and that they should be paid for their labor. He the work necessary to be done toward this end; and the plan proposed is to leave it to the Governors of the several is of opinion that under no circumstances should any slave who belongs to a rebel master be returned, either The Secretary of War is understood to be in favor before or after the war. From present appearances, a proposition will be brought before Congress authorizing putting an end to the existing system of regimental su lers. If the pian were likely to be advantageous to the ach commanding General, as he advances into any reb soldiers, it would be of course desirable; but as there can be little doubt that large profits will be made out of State, to issue a proclamation to the people thereof, declaring that after the expiration of a brief period, to be the soldier, either by regimental or by post sutlers, it is amed, property of every description, recognized as such not easy to see wherein the advantage of the proposition by the laws of the State in which such proclamation is lies. One advantage or disadvantage of it will be to throw additional patronage into the hands of the War such State laws, does not within the time mentioned take Department. It is questionable whether the present pla is not equally as free from objection as the one proposed will be seen that Secretary Cameron does not in the re-It is telegraphed to us from Washington that, in orde to facilitate the business of the session, the Army Appro His plan merely amounts to emancipating the slaves of priation bills will be prepared by the Military Committee of the Senate and the Naval Appropriation bills by the In this may properly be included the raising and saving Naval Committee of the House. Congress will probably confine itself exclusively to the business absolutely necovernment, and to diminish the expenses of the war cessary for the carrying on of the government and fo the commanding officer. Another and perhaps less obof a general character will be passed over. After th rebellion is suppressed, and legislation for the whole apprenticeship to loyal masters, under proper safeguards republic shall be appropriate and practical, the Presiden may, should be deem it necessary, reconvoke Congress in whole question of slaves is a most difficult and delicate special session. At present it would be manifestly in ject of discussion in the coming session. In connection

We have been the first to propose that in view of the impending famine in Ireland, and to give a national exlutions adopted recently at a Union meeting in Kentucky pression of recognition of the services of our Irish tello citizens, Congress shall make a liberal appropriation for on the 23d ult., to express sentiments in opposition to the relief of trishmen at home. It would be an appropri ate and well merited compliment, and we hope to see i ron, in relation to arming the slaves of the South. The

necessity for Congress to remain in session to a later date than the 1st of February. A protracted session might lead to evil consequences, in giving opportunity to abolition harangues and intrigues. Now that all other party associations, have been rended, let not a new and ore dangerous party find an arena and an opportunity for developement in the halls of Congress.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON.

following resolutions were passed unanimously:—
That the government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with the institution of slavery in any of the States, nor has it the power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

That the exercise of any such power by any officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is a padjachie violation of the express provisions of the constitution, and should be condemned by every department of the government, and by every citizen thereof.

That the proposition recently announced, for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arraing of such slaves against their masters, is in violation of the rules of civilized wartare, is abborrent to every principle of humanity and Christianity, and in its results would add to the calmittee of the present civil war the additional horrers of servile insurrection, marder, raping and plunder, by the black race against the white, throughout the slave States of the Union.

That as friends to the constitution and government of the United States—as purnots, as philaphropists and as friends to the reby most solemnly remonstrate and protest against such a proposition, and do most carnestly implore and outreat every department of gir government, and every officer and citizen thereof, to condemn and reject the same.

That a copy of the foregoing presmble and resolutions Fort Warren is located on George's Island, not on Governor's Island, they being as many as seven miles apart. Governor's Island is in the upper harbor, on the sast side, near East Boston. Fort Warren, on George's sea. If you are going in from sea the outer lighthouse is on the right and Point Alderton on the left, and the Narrows, the only channel deep enough for large vessels is between the east side of Fort Warren and Lovel's

town of Quincy, for seven thousand five hundred dollars under the Mayoralty of the elder Quincy, for the govern tenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States and our representative.

The introduction by Mr. Crittenden of these resolutions may bring up the whole subject before Congress, if it be not more regularly prought to its notice by bill or joint and more regularly prought to its notice by bill or joint condition for use. ment, about thirty-two years ago, and the fort was con

ANOTHER RICH PRIZE.

resolution, or by the President's Message or Secretary

Next in importance and interest to this question will be that of finance, which will be treated of in the report of

the Secretary of the Treasury. The annual estimates must amount, in the aggregate, to several hundred millions of dollars; and it will be for Congress, acting on the able and

enlightened views and suggestions of Secretary Chase, to

provide the ways and means for meeting these pecuniary

tariff the Secretary, after laying down the general princi

ples which ought to govern our financial policy in time of peace, will show that, in time of war, the necessity of

husbanding the specie strength of the country compels a departure from those principles, and will recommend not only that the high duties of the Morrill tariff be retained—

except in cases where they were evidently established with a view to protection, and not revenue—but that the duties

now levied on articles of luxury manufactured abroad be

increased so as to reduce still further, if not wholly to

the silks, laces, dress goods, costly carpets, jewelry

from Europe, and during the war we cannot afford to pay for them. A prohibition duty levied on such articles, as

a war measure, will furthermore have the advantage of teaching the manufacturing nations of Europe that their

interest, like our own, is inseparable from the success of the United States government; for, until that success is complete, they will find no market here for their goods.

The war ended Mr. Chase will probably intimate that

sound policy would require the enactment of a strictly

revenue tariff; that is to say, a tariff imposing on foreign

goods duties so light as to encourage importations, and levying duties upon objects of general consumption rather

than goon objects which can be made here. The necess

ers all the protection they are entitled to ask. With

regard to the currency and the public debt, Mr

Chase will probably enter into a review of our financial

constitution conferring upon Congress the centrol of the

commerce of the country has been unwisely allowed to fall into neglect. He will probably recommend an inquiry

into the actual powers conferred on Congress by the

clause, with a view to discover what remedies exist fo

the case of Northern creditors who have been defrauded

pretended acts of spurious bodies called conventions and

congresses. He will discuss the subject of United State

notes, payable on demand at the various sub-treasurie

throughout the country, and will probably show that is

nal commerce of the country were carried on with the

always uncertain paper money issued by the country banks. We are inclined to think that he will

ask for authority to issue \$100,000,000 of demand notes

lating notes of banks entering into competition with them

He may perhaps deem it needless to say anything by way of proving the soundness of a federal currency, though

at the present time about \$100,000,000 more specie in the

country than there was a year ago, and that, as the pre-sent circulating medium of the North owes its value to

uid not be out of place to remark that there must be

of their just claims by Southern debtors, acting unde

meron's report. On its proper decision will hinge to a great extent the whole conduct, duration and effect of the

Arrival of a Prize Valued at One Hundred Thousand Dollars, Captured, after an Exciting Chase, off the Coast of South Carolina, &c.

The prize schooner Albion, of Nassau, N. P., formerly the Lucy R. Waring, of Baltimore, arrived here yester day. She is laden with arms, ammunition, salt, froit, provisions, oils, tin, copper, saddles, bridles, and cavalry equipments, and is valued at \$100,000. She was captured a few days since by the United States steamer Penguin, while attempting to run the blockade off the coast of

At six o'cleck on the morning of the 25th of November the officer of the watch on board the Penguin observed a sail bearing southeast, and distant, about seven miles, heading in for Edisto Island, S. C.: the wind at the time was west-southwest and blowing very fresh. The schooner had her lower sails set. The steamer's anchor was weighed immediately and all steam put on to overhaul her. As soon as this was perceived, the schooner bore away before the wind, when a gun was fired to bring her to; the shot fell short, and no notice was taken of it. The main gaft topsails were set and every endeavor made by those on board the schoener to get clear off. At eight o'clock another gun was fired, the shot falling close alongside, upon which more sail was made on board the schooner. In fifteen minutes another you was fired, and the shot fell close under her stern. The British still continued to make all sail. Another shot was citing chase, which had lasted three hours. When the Penguin came along side and hailed her, the captain reported her to be the schooner Albion, of Nassau, N. P. and fruits. When boarded she was found to be also loaded with saddles, bridles, boots, shoes, leather, thread and various other articles which would no doubt have proved very acceptable to the rebels at the present time The schooner was in command of Captains Christy and Stevens, who wished to pass themselves off as Yankees, but after a short time admitted that they were residents of Savannah, Ga. They are also part owners of the ves sel. The captains and crew were put on board the United was put on board the Albion with a prize crew, and ordered to proceed North. The schooner arrived here yesterday, and is now anchored off the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Prize Master—George N. Hood. Crew—James Bailey, William Mullen, Charles P. Byron, George A. Pettingill, John Franklin and Diego J. Hernan-

The last two were taken on board the prize, and have The following is a copy of the letter found on board the

Please purchase one or two tons of terra japonica; it can be obtained for \$3 or \$4 per hundred lbs., and is worth here \$3 or \$12 per hundred lbs. Respectfully. SAYANKAI, Oct. 20, 1861. JOHN SAVAGE. Also, it possible, two bbls. of currier's oil.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE SCHOONER AT PHILA-

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1861.
The prize schooner Mabel, captured off Savannah by the sloop-of-war Dale, has arrived here.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION. THE NEW GUNBOAT ESSEX.

This vessel was originally a Mississippi steamer, but has been remodelled at St. Louis and arranged as a gunboat, under the supervision of Commander W. D. Porter. fit her to carry as heavy armament as Commander Porter tesired, has required great ingenuity on his part.

To strengthen her hull be has built, comparatively, an-

ther vessel, forming, in fact, a strong floating dry dock. In order to insure a light draft, and to enclose the origimachinery and men, he has built angular casemates, at an angle of thirty, forty and fifty-five degrees, according

to the position of the machinery, guns, &c.

There were many mechanical difficulties to evercome in
the protection of the machinery, magazines, shell reoms-&c.; but the mechanical knowledge of Commander Porter has overcome them all, and the new Essex may be called an emanation from his own brain. Her armament con sists of gins of the heaviest calibre, weighing from 10,000 to 15,600 pounds, and of the longest range. The shot and shell weigh from eighty to two hundred and have been made to repulse, with hot water, the approach of any boarding party. The vessel will be completely encased with iron, shell and shot proof, and all the case mates, bulkhead and sides are placed in such angles that no matter in what position the vessel may engage a batery, an angle will be presented to the fort. Commander Porter has for a long time devoted all his

energies to the construction of this formidable vess

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE .- A fight occurred on Thursday ast at No. 41 West street, in which a man named Patrick Hogan was severely injured by a blow on the top of his head. Hogan died from the effect of his injuries on Friday last. From the evidence of the witnesses ex-Friday last. From the evidence of the witnesses examined at the inquest held yesterday before Coroner Schirmer it appears that the deceased, in c mpany with some others, forced themselves into the premises No. 41 West strest on Thanksgiving day, where some low theatrical cutertainments were being given. The price of admission was ten cents, which they refused to pay. Two men, named Baker and Wollington, were inside, who resisted their entrance, and when the party had entered, endeavored to force them out, using a poker and tree shovel for the purpose. In the fight Baker struck Hogan on the head, thereby inflicting injuries of which he had since ded. The jury in rendering their verdist and that Hogan came to his death from violence at the hands of Richard Baker. Three of the jury also considered John Wollington as an accessory to the act. Wolfington is now in custody, and the police are in active search of Richard Baker.

Warlike Movements in Canada.

Warlike Movements in Canada.

General Sir Fenwick Williams, commander of forces, will arrive in town this forenoon by the Grunk train, accommanded by his staff, including Colmot, Col. Rollo, Capt. De Winton and Capt. Grant, to purpose of inspecting the defences of the neighbor! The excavations for a new fort, a short distance from did one, were commenced a couple of days ago unde superintendence of Colonel Robertson, Royal Engineer.

Superior Court—General Term.

Before a full Bench.

Garrett T. Mott et al vs. the Union Bank of New York.—

Judgment for the defendant.

George Ireland, Jr., executor, vs. Elisha C. Lichfield.—
Judgment afirmed, with casts.

Smith Davis et al vs. Cornelius Duffle et al.—Judgment reversed, new trisl ordered, costs to abide event.

Charles King et al vs. Edwin W. Philips et al.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event. rial ordered, cosis to ablife event.

Thomas Walker vs. Jacob Wilson.—Judgment affirmed.

with costs.

The Continental Bank vs. James S. De Mott et al.—
Order allirmed, with costs.

Richard Spencer vs. the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Wall et al. vs. the Home Insurance Company.—
Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Newfound and Winter Finning.—The schooners Gen. Butler and Sarah E. Nightingale sailed from this port on Tuesday last for the Ranks of Newfoundland, where they will prosecute the winter fishing. This is a new field for our fishermen, and we have no doubt they will make a profitable voyage, as codfish are generally very plenty at that place. These vessels intend being absent four months. It will be a tough voyage for the men, but no more as than the George's fishing, and far less peritous, May their voyages be crowned with success.—Cape Ann Advertiser.

Markets.

Almany, Nov. 30, 1861.

Flour dall. Wheat—No sales. Rye—Sales 2,400 bushels at \$45,2c. for 56 lbs. Corn—No sales. Grounded Dushels at \$45,2c. for car lots aftoat. Barley—Nothing almat; ussoid in store 3,000 bushels state, four row d, at 75c. 3,500 bushels us. at the Central Railroad at \$5c. and 7,500 bushels cambia West in store 43,000 bushels cambia West in store 43,000 bushels cambia West in store 450c. Hops—Sales 30 bules prime Olesgo at 19c. a 20c. Whiskey steady at 19½c; sales 100 bbls. Received by Central Railroad for New York—1,361 boxes cheese, 25 bbls. asi 636 bags wheat, 6,204 bbls. flour, 300 bbls. highwines. Shipped by tows to New York, November 20—177,200 bushels corn, 15,900 bushels row, 258,800 bushels barley. Ownkon, Nov. 30, 1861.

Flour unchanged, but in moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade. Wheat quiet, and generally field above the views of buyers: sales has night 1,800 bushels red State at \$1.08, 2,500 bushels red winter Ohio at \$1.12, and 1,200 bushels oline at 45c.; other grains quiet, sales 7,200 bushels Ohio at 45c.; other grains quiet, Lake knjorts—6,500 bushels corn and 7,400 bushels wheat Canal exports—6,500 bushels corn and 7,400 bushels peace.